

THE COLEMAN BULLETIN

VOLUME V.

COLEMAN, (Alberta) FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1917

NUMBER 31



H. C. McBURNEY - Druggist
PHONE 44

KOAL

Remember this: We produce the Coal you want for small houses and large houses, for little steam plants and big steam plants. Give it a trial and see.

International Coal & Coke Co.
LIMITED

ROBBINS' GARAGE
Phone 140 **BLAIRMORE**

Prompt service and courteous attention to all orders. Our rates are most reasonable.

T. W. DAVIES
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Headstones Supplied and Set up
COLEMAN Residence Phone 158 ALBERTA

ALEX. M. MORRISON
NOTARY PUBLIC

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Reg. Births, Marriages, Deaths
Office opposite Rex Theatre

In Saskatchewan D. J. Sykes was nominated by three separate conventions to contest his riding in the present election campaign. He was the unanimous choice of the N. u. P. tizian League, and of both the Conservative and the Liberals. That chap must have been distributing love poems amongst the political factions of his district.

Plante & Antel
LIVERY, FEED AND
SALE STABLE

Draying of every description at
tended to promptness.
Good rigs and careful drivers for
commercial and pleasure trade.
Charges moderate. Phone 08a.

E. DISNEY
LUMBER
Dealer and
Contractor

Dealer in Lumber, Sash
Doors, Shingles, Lath
Cement and Plaster, etc.
Wall Board and Beaver
Board always in stock.

Coleman Alberta

Electric Restorer for Mrs.

Phosphol restores every nerve in the body to normal, removes all tension and pain and vitality. Premature death and all sexual weakness averted at once. **Phosphol** will be sold at the office of the **Frank School** for 50c. Mailed to any address. The **Stobell Drug Co.** St. Catharines, Ont.

B. P. McEWEN
EXPERT
WATCH-MAKER
JEWELER and
OPTICIAN

COLEMAN, ALTA.

Police Court
The Provincial police have been very active since coming to this district and have recently made some very important hauls.

Early this month the laundry of C. L. Gooley was raided and a considerable quantity of joy water was found on the premises. Gooley couldn't give any explanation that would pass muster with the constable as to how it came there, and was accordingly assessed \$75 and costs by Magistrate Disney. He paid.

The same evening a visit was paid to the Coleman hotel, then run by Mack Mah Hee, and a quantity of whisky was found. Mack had used wood alcohol to give his dope a little kick, but while some very thirsty pilgrims may have appreciated this little effort to increase the joy of life, the magistrate couldn't see any merit in it, and the stout-eyed son of Confucius was asked to contribute fifty dollars to the general funds of the Province. This he did, adding also the costs of the court for good measure.

Another raid was made on an opium den at Blairmore about the same time. The owner was out calling on his friends at the time, but his manager, M. King, was at home and received the unwelcome guests. King was fined \$50 and costs by Magistrate Disney, and five inmates were each assessed \$10 and costs, while a sixth, who had inhaled just sufficient dope to make him feel like a millionaire, was taxed according to his condition. The magistrate straddled the ante and made this one come across with \$20. A complete dope outfit was seized at this joint.

Mrs. Annie Dendis and Mrs. Kate Hazon, both of Bushtown, had a typical Bushtown altercation a while back and in the police court Mrs. D. accused Mrs. H. of using abusive language towards her, and then Mrs. Hazon declared that Mrs. Dendis was a regular copy-cat, that she had copied her own style of language. So in order to avoid any neighborly jealousies, or anything like that, the magistrate treated them both exactly alike and asked them to drop a dollar each in the hat as they passed out. They did it.

A wages case was also heard by Magistrate Disney. Messrs. Hunter and Stevens were the defendants and John Waszut, E. Erickson, Sigmon Lindroth, Mike Compion and Nick Bronkiski were the complainants. After hearing the evidence the magistrate gave his decision in favor of the complainants.

An Austrian Squabble

Ill feeling that has been brewing for months between a number of Austrians in West Coleman culminated in a police court case this week. Some months ago John Adamek, Joe Kleish, L. Kleish, Paul Czek and Albert Michalik built a bridge across the Old Man river near their property on the south side of the track, near the McLean ranch, in order to take advantage of the pasture across the river for their cattle. They invited a fellow countryman from the north side of the track—Joe Loyd—to join them in this enterprise, but Joe had important business elsewhere at that time.

When the bridge was completed, John Adamek and his friends would not permit Loyd's cows to cross the bridge, because he had not assisted in its construction. This led to hard feeling, and when later Loyd embarked in the business of gathering scrap iron, so he informed the Bulletin recently, Adamek and his neighbors commenced to annoy him by driving away his horses from near their property, declaring that he (Loyd) was working against the Austrian soldiers as the scrap iron he was gathering would eventually be used to manufacture ammunition with which to kill Austrians at home.

Recently Loyd has lost four head of cattle, and he is now threatening to sue for damages. The Austrians are not to be trifled with, and Loyd is in a difficult position. He has no place to go, and he is being persecuted by his neighbors. He has been advised to leave the country, but he is not willing to do so. He is a good man, and he deserves to be treated fairly.

Recent casualty lists contained the name of Pte. Edgar Allen, son of Mr. Peter Allen, formerly of Coleman but now of Edmonton.

The Young People's Society of Knox Presbyterian church at Lethbridge will likely spend a week camping at Star Creek in July.

If cupid has really arranged all the weddings that are rumored these days, our few remaining bachelors will be about as lonesome as a stray pup at a kennel show.

Messrs. T. W. Davies, Thos. Morley and E. Disney have recently treated their premises to a coat of fresh paint, thereby greatly improving the appearance of their properties.

A local Chinaman is stated to have won nearly three thousand dollars in a *Jai-pan* game at Calgary recently. The allies should syndicate that chap and let him pay off their war bill.

Mr. W. G. Studd, of the Bank of Commerce staff here, leaves Sunday for Calgary, having been transferred to the east end branch there, and Kent of that branch will take Mr. Studd's place here.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an adt. asking for applications for the position of cook at the summer school to be held at Star Creek in July. Applications should be sent to Rev. John M. Fawcett, Coaldale, Alberta.

Mr. Dan Morrison, of Victoria, who has been visiting friends here for the past month, returned home a few days ago. Mr. M. Morrison and Miss Charlotte Easton accompanied him to Calgary, and Miss McArthur to Didsbury.

School closes for the summer on Friday afternoon of this week. Miss Purdy and Miss McPherson will spend the holidays in Nova Scotia. Miss Palmer goes to Creston, Miss Stewart to Calgary, and Miss McArthur to Didsbury.

Mrs. Stokes, who has been visiting her son, Harold, in Buffalo for the past two months, has returned to her home here. Harold is employed in the pattern department of a large foundry in the above named city and is getting along very well.

The report of the promotion examinations held this week in the public school will appear in the next issue of The Bulletin. It was intended to print this report this week, but some of the teachers did not turn in their copy in time for this issue.

A junk man visited Coleman Wednesday and shipped out two or three carloads of junk. He informed The Bulletin that the value of scrap, etc., that is being shipped into Calgary at the present time would total about fifty thousand dollars per month.

Some person killed a Jersey calf up in the bush north of town a few days ago, taking away most of the meat, but leaving the carcass and the hide. There are indications that the animal was not killed by the owner, and interesting developments may follow.

Frank Barrington has leased the Coleman hotel and took possession on Saturday last, the former lessee, Mack Mah Hee, having left for other parts. Mr. Barrington begins his new enterprise under very favorable auspices and will no doubt make a success of it.

Little Joe Plissey died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Theresa Kleyko, on Wednesday evening of this week at 9:45 o'clock. Dropsy was the cause of the boy's death. The funeral took place to Holy Ghost church on Friday afternoon, and from thence the Roman Catholic cemetery, Rev. Fr. Vargan officiating. Deceased was 9 years and 4 days old.

Rev. Jas. Fulton, who has been called to the pastorate of the Union church at Blairmore, occupied the pulpit of the Institutional church here Sunday evening and preached a very acceptable sermon to a good congregation. Rev. Allian was officiating in Blairmore.

The attendance at the Rex Theatre is increasing with every show. A new program each evening is proving quite a drawing card. "A Law of the Lumberjacks" will be shown on Saturday, and Charlie Chaplin in "The Pawn Shop" on Monday. You should see these.

Mrs. Ash, for whom a subscription list was circulated last year in order to enable her to go to her people in the East, returned to Coleman this week accompanied by her four children and has again taken up her residence here. Mrs. Ash adopted a two months old baby while in the East.

The summer school, held at the lake last year under the auspices of the Southern Alberta Sunday School and Epworth League Association, will be held at Star Creek this year from July 11th to 18th, inclusive. Rev. Fawcett, Telfer and Pybus were in Coleman a few days ago making preliminary arrangements. It is expected that about a hundred persons will attend the sessions this year.

After you have worked like a slave digging up stones and debris in your back-yard garden, and have given up several hard-earned dollars for seed and garden implements, and worn out your back, your knees and your patience in planting the seed, and have strained your eyes for weeks trying to see the first green shoot, and your wife and all your friends have joshed you unmercifully about the failure of your crops, and you have decided to dig up the whole blasted garden and re-plant it, when suddenly every blooming thing you planted comes up one night—oh, ain't it a grand and glorious feeling?

Wanted — Will pay highest cash prices for second-hand household furniture and miscellaneous goods of every description. Coleman Furniture Exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that cancellation stock watering reserves which upon inspection by an officer of the Department of the Interior are found to be in good condition and fit for grazing purposes or for homesteading under the stock clause of the Dominion Lands Regulations, may be leased for grazing purposes on the same conditions as ordinary Dominion Lands.

B. L. YORK
Controller
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Department of the Interior.
—21
Ottawa

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife after this date, she having left my bed and board of her own will.

(Signed) JOSEPH POOT
Dated at Coleman this 2nd day of June, 1917

COOK WANTED

Wanted—a competent Cook for the Southern Alberta E. L. and S. S. Association Summer School to be held July 11th to 18th, inclusive. Apply at once giving references and salary required to REV. JOHN M. FAWCETT, Coddale, Alberta. *



The flag can be distinctly seen thrown over a gun rope of the tent, it having been temporarily placed there by a very indignant person who rescued it from under one of the seats, where it had been thrown by Irwin. Reading from left to right, the gun crew in the back row (standing) are: Rev. Anglin, since killed in action; the editor of The Bulletin; Mr. McKay, former principal of the Frank school; Rev. Irwin, who does not seem to be at all worried over his unpatriotic act; and Rev. Hobgood. The gentleman kneeling at the right is Rev. Hollingsworth, and at the left Rev. Boothroyd. We wonder if Rev. Irwin would like us to print a picture of him in the very act of taking down the flag.

The Cost of a Naval Fight

Boer War Did Not Cost Britain Twice as Much as the Few Hours' Battle off Coast of Jutland

Glasgow.—It took the Boer war three years to run us in for a bill of £100,000,000, yet more than half that stupendous sum was expended in the course of a few hours when the British and German fleets came into action off the coast of Jutland on May 31.

Twelve times our daily war expenditure blew away in an afternoon and evening! What a difference in war-time costs! A year or two ago we grumbled because the annual expenditure of the navy was exceeding the £50,000,000 limit, now we think nothing of that sum when it goes in battle.

It is remarkable how wasteful of life and money a big naval action is. A battle cruiser can burn 400 tons of coal every hour, and when it is fully loaded, so when it is half full-speed, it can easily discharge powder and shell at over £100 a shot; and if perchance one of these £100 shells should blow up, it sinks a dead loss of a million and half to two million pounds.

The loss of ships along the Jutland coast action can run up a bill of about £30,000,000. But we must not all think that the damage is all ours. Some of them must be most severely. Their repair bill will reach a total which it is impossible to do more than hint at. Let us give the bulk of it to Germans, and place the total at £9,000,000.

That covers the greater part of the material damage, but there are some formidable items still to come. Think of the ammunition used—and the price of that.

Big naval guns are expensive things to play with. For guns of 12-inch, 13.5 inch and 15-inch calibre each shot—charge, projectile, and wear and tear—costs £1000 each. Figures. One hundred pounds of iron fire one of the dreadnought's 12-inch gun once; you would have to add a bit to that sum before it would supply the iron required for a round from one of the 13.5-inch guns—and, of course, if it were to make one of the "Lizzies" huge 15-inch gun-poops speak.

The Lion could polish off an M. P.'s salvo in three to four shots. What the salaries of the whole house, those of the cabinet ministers thrown in, would not keep battle cruisers in powder and shot very long, and if the rate of one round per minute, could make an end of the prime ministers salary in ten minutes! Quite a sport for millionaires.

But it is no use trying to find the answer on bill for the Jutland coast fight by estimation, when every gun and ship can do. The matter must be covered more generally.

There is a clue to go upon. Some costing on the Dogger Bank fight, estimated with what degree of accuracy and authority is not known—that about three-quarters of a million pounds of naval ammunition was expended in that running fight. Well, in the Dogger battle battle cruisers fought for five hours; at the Jutland coast there was an average of about forty-five vessels engaged for ten hours. In the first five hours it is five times the number of ships and twice the time, which roughly means ten times the ammunition, or £7,500,000.

There is a further item. What a sum of money it must take to cover the ships.

Ships are not free of charge.

Every revolution of the engines, every turn of the propellers costs money. Motive power is not so expensive as to make it money up. For instance, a battle cruiser doing full speed can get through a thousand tons of fuel in a day.

For oil and coal—the proportion in which it is burned costs an average over £10s per ton so that allowing the Lion ten or twelve hours of fighting and about the same time for getting to and from the scene of action we find that the gas cost £1500 for fuel alone at that time. We had twelve ships in the fight that could do that "fuel-disappearing" trick, and possibly 30 to 50 other big ships. So, if it is assumed that they were very large quantities, as well as dozens of smaller ships that can shift an amazing amount of coal and oil. Seventy thousand pounds would not overestimate the cost of fuel, and the enemy with his shorter distance to cover, would likely account for about £20,000.

So much for the material side of the fight. But what about the human element? We cannot really lay down financial values for them or tally them off on an £1 or £2 measure.

Hardly less than 20,000 men, fairly equally divided between the two fleets, must have been killed or temporarily disabled. What is their economic value—a value, of course, which falls far short of their real worth? Some years ago it was agreed by parliament that it cost £300 to make a train an efficient bluejacket. On this basis the loss in men means £6,000,000. But political economists are not so exacting as to agree that every man has an economic value in his country of £1000, so, going on this calculation, the item jumps to £20,000,000.

The complete bill is something as follows:

British ships lost	£10,244,000
German ships lost	13,064,000
Damages to ships	9,000,000
Ammunition	7,500,000
Gas	20,000,000
Mer	Grand total
	£59,898,000

Fifty-nine million pounds, roughly speaking, in a day or four and a half million per hour. Truly, only nations that have fat purses can fight many modern naval battles.

An expert in aviation makes the assertion that a bomb dropped from a height of 8,000 feet cannot hit, except by rare good luck, the object aimed at, owing to the speed at which the aerials travel.

W. N. U. 1116

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Dangers of a Thunderstorm

Places Where Lightning Will Strike and Where it Will Not

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in others. There are reasons for its behaviour in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world. The reason is, it is electrically neutral; one has never been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither is any part of a railroad or a city. The matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with its main sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because everyone of the objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection than they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will strike. They are: a stone chimney, a house or an house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, schoolhouse, tree, steeple or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

The light colonel has been seven times under the fire of the enemy, borne the fatigues of the march, the wear and tear of battle, and has been twice placed on the stretcher, wounded, for the base hospital.

Her bravery won for her the admiration of veterans who stood by her when she had fallen.

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PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS CAUSING GERMANY MUCH CONCERN

FINDING THAT TRADE IS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

Germany Will Have to Learn Through Bitter Experience That
Between Nations, as Well as Individuals, Trade is
Destroyed by Inhuman Motives and Lawlessness

Germany is now finding out that a nation's strength is not in the length of its unsheathed sword, but in the range and stability of its people's trade. And even before the first fruits of Germany's harvests of war-hate are reaped, the German people, to their sorrow and irreparable loss, are being plainly taught that the basis of trade with the people of other nations is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Dominate, but honest and much-needed Will-to-Serve.

Prince von Buelow, in his new volume on "German Policies," issued the other day in Berlin, is spokesman for this Will-to-Serve in Germany's trade and school of experience. This former German chancellor, in an accent almost of pathos, urges the seriousness of the economic situation which faces the German people. The result of the war is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Dominate, but honest and much-needed Will-to-Serve.

"To retain, to restore, and to strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross the Atlantic, and which have suffered little from the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justly founded."

This informed student of Germany's trade situation is not misled, as others of his countrymen have been misled, by the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justly founded.

And over against such a Middle-European enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that will seal with a bond of brotherhood our free citizens' covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace.

With the United States and all the British Empire, with Russia, and France and Italy and Japan, and sympathetically, China—these are the countries that have learned to their cost that Germany's treacherous and they will not let the serpent strike them twice. Caught once unprepared for war, they will not be caught unprepared for peace.

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Immigration on the Increase

Immigration in Canada is again on the increase, but the greater volume of it comes from the United States. For April and May, the first two months of the year, the total immigration was 12,291, as against 11,330 in the corresponding period.

Of this aggregate, 1,601 came from Great Britain, as against 2,699 in the year ending 10,279, from the United States, compared with 7,877 in April and May of 1915, and 911 from other countries, compared with 756.

While the war largely stopped British connections with the United States, the Canadian immigration from the United States to the western provinces has been steady, and promises to increase notably this year, owing to the demand for war horses. Many of these come with the intention of permanently locating in the country.

Want More Aviators

Candidates May Obtain Training Here
Or in the United States

One hundred more Canadian aviators are wanted by the Admiralty for the Royal Flying Corps. The Canadian Naval Service has been asked to recruit the training course for probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenants. The ages of men must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, of light physical and mental standard, and must pass eyesight.

Canada has already sent some two hundred aviators overseas. Another fifty are in training at the Curtiss School near Toronto, and about a hundred are in the schools at present. The new candidates may take training either at approved United States schools or at the Canadian school. This is no trifling task in getting men to take the flying course, and many applications are already on file at the department here. The admiralty is keeping the Canadian flying men to go as far as possible, and several Canadian aeromachans of about twenty machines each are now operating at the front.

After the war Canada will have a body of seven hundred trained aviators, and the flying course is now more profitably and usefully conducted by rail or water, and a Zolzverein, of Middle-Europe, a great and continuous area of trade from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and comprising also "Germany, Austria, Minor, and Syria." Every German economist knows that with only those markets German industry, which not work hand-in-hand, Germany's Seele would languish, and the German fleet, which must be carried on the shoulders of her merchant shipping, would become water-logged. All the German's heart, and his country's love of low wage-rate, and a Zolzverein so composed would be, so far as economic trade is concerned, little more than an agreement to "take in one another's washing."

And over against such a Middle-European enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that will seal with a bond of brotherhood our free citizens' covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace.

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Canadian Flying Corps in France

A division of Canadian flying men has been formed in France, according to a recent report of the Canadian War Department. It consists of twelve aeroplanes manned by Canadians, who have been sent over to England to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Most of these Canadian airmen are believed to be engaged in patrol work along the coasts of France and Britain, but the aviators mentioned have been carrying out bombing raids against towns and positions occupied by the Germans in France and Flanders. According to all accounts they have already done good work.

Shorter Hours for German Women

The Berlin Arms Manufacture has reduced the work of its 4,000 women employees to eight hours daily. The workers, all of whom are married, now work for 16 hours, combined with underfeeding, being playing most injurious to the women.

Health at the War is Injurious to Health

Health is refuted by Dr. Thiele, of Chemnitz, who according to the Clinical Weekly, has examined 1,055 children and found them on the average an inch taller than pre-war children, while their general health was unimpaired.

Thrush by Electric Power

For the first time in Kansas so far as is known, wheat is being threshed by electric power. What now era has organized a co-operative company, purchased an outfit, and secured current over a transmission line. They claim the cost is fifty per cent less than threshing by steam power.

Do You ever worry, old man?

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

Brave British Troops

Even Balclava: Charge Was Out-classed at Loos

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, upon the need of more men being placed along the British front in France and Flanders, gave a vivid description of the battle of the previous month, and its effect upon the German population. The fiction of a conquering kaiser overwhelming his enemies must gradually become apparent to the deluded people, and after they will understand the truth lies with them.

"In the battle of Loos, with other divisions, it played a very notable part; he said: "out of 9,500 who were engaged, 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some battalions lost three-quarters of their strength, and nearly all succeeded in achieving the task which was set before them."

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"One battalion of this division, a battalion of Canadian Highlanders, went into action about 850 strong, with 30 officers. The colonel and an adjutant and 110 men alone survived, and took and held the objective which they were sent to capture."

"The remnant of these troops, shattered in the first day's battle, were collected, and 1,200 out of the original 4,000 were asked two days later to go into action again. They did so over the mapet and renewed the attack with the utmost spirit. Talk about the charge at Balclava and the charge of the Fusiliers at Alamein!

"This is not the only battle of the day by these new divisions raised in the British Islands."

"Needless to say, no account of their achievements will be given, but it is very difficult to keep up the public interest, and that was many months afterwards. The friends of these heroes only know of their glory and of the heavy figure which they have been engaged through private letters."

"Four battalions of this primary division of Scotland have been disbanded and merged with other battalions, which are also short, and their men have been taken by a South African brigade."

"These battalions, which had covered themselves with glory, which had only just been formed, which had no permanent command and labor, are swept away, and the officers and men scattered and dispersed to the winds, whatever their interest and responsibilities were."

A New Type of Success

The Successful Farmer Studies Agricultural Text Books

A country newspaper has made weekly to paragraphs about people worth while near its town. In its half of fame it places a young man working on a farm, and the young man has a knowledge of the occupation of farming by reading agricultural books. By so doing is he fitting himself to take advantage of the great opportunities which are offered to young men who engage in agriculture. He secures most of his textbooks free of charge, just as any other person can by writing to the State Department of Agriculture and to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Here are two simple points: First,

the fact that the young man is educating himself to become a better man places him among the best known persons of his neighborhood.

The other point is that practically every man who has a home and a family uses the textbooks for the same results by using a few postage stamps. There are better textbooks than official publications, but the earnest seeker for knowledge can find his mind busy with the reading of these books.

Young men have acquired considerable knowledge of the occupation of farming by reading agricultural books.

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Editorial Comment

R. L. NORMAN, Editor and Proprietor

THE KAISER'S BLUNDER

As a warlord, Kaiser William commences to look like a busted phenom. At the outbreak the kaiser's legions were scheduled to perform several tremendous feats; march to Paris, clear the coast to Cherbourg, back the Russians into Poland, raid England, absorb Austria and extend the German empire to the Adriatic, the Black Sea and into Mesopotamia. Quite a little chore that the kaiser had muched out for German arms, but forty-four years' contemplation of the fact that in minor wars they had with France and Austria they exceeded tremendously as soldiers, not unnaturally led to the belief that German arms were invincible. "The Day" was all they asked to secure their place in the sun. "All things Feudal" led to this. All Prussian diplomacy pre-supposed a time when German armies would march forth to conquer. All that, all industry, all education was predicated upon the belief that Germany's destiny was to rule the world. "Germany over all" was the shibboleth. For this, tremendous tribute was taken from German industry to deck the cult of soldiery in shining armor; for this the whole thinking of a kindly nation was subverted and a horrible philosophy of militantistic cannibalism was superimposed. Into the minds and teachings of a peaceful and peace-loving race was deliberately inculcated a fiendish justification of ruthless might and an implacable enmity toward their nearest neighbors. Strength, valor, the power of arms were alone the title to survival.

The clash came. Belgium lay along the border, unprotected, undefended—presumably spiritless because unwarlike—a fit and easy and inviting mark for the erstwhile German eagle which now discloses itself in the plumage of a vulture. Launched upon a rush to Paris which was to strike terror into the heart of France, the kaiser's legions made a detour through Belgium which more than doubled the distance to the capital. "Military necessity" was the reason given, but now we know from the performance of their tremendous guns in the reduction of Belgian fortresses that even this alleged necessity did not exist; that Germany had the cannons which could have blown to atoms in no time the fortresses along the French frontier and converged upon Paris from Metz with less mileage and in fewer hours than by going out of their way to outrage a non offending people.

What wanton insanity led the kaiser into the folly of going out of his way to—bent on assault a non-combatant nation for no apparent reason than that it was unarmed and unprepared? What strange mental infirmity led him to imagine that Britain would not surge into action at the sight of an inconclusive people beaten down and ruthlessly trampled within sight of her own door? What estimate of the world's processes of thought led the Prussian to believe that the rape of a nation could pass as valor? The outcome of the kaiser's brutal folly has been to hedge Germany on all sides with a hedge of steel. Slowly, steadily, terribly, the pressure increases from all sides. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of German lives are being sacrificed in the vain attempt to find a weakness in the ring. Irresistibly it closes in. The greatest battles in the history of the world are being fought, but the spindly superiority of readiness to strike, which constituted the kaiser's greatest advantage, was squandered in the days consumed in crossing Belgium. The time lost was fatal. Squeezed now on all sides by superior strength, Germany is bleeding to death at the rate of ten to one hundred thousands of lives per day. When the kaiser's action comes to be viewed through the perspective of history, the world will wonder how a man capable of the blunder of going out of his road to get into Belgium could have ever been counted better than a dunce at the war game.

PROVES HIS OWN GUILT

In our issue of May 18th attention was drawn to the can-

didate of Rev. W. H. Irwin in the Edson constituency, and the specific charge was made by this paper that at the first summer school held at Pincher Creek he (Irwin) had climbed up and taken down a Union Jack which had been hoisted over the tent by the committee in charge—that he would not tolerate the flag at that time.

This charge was prompted by the manner in which Irwin was using the flag—by inference at least—as a vote catcher in his campaign, and when it was made there were two courses open to him for reply. First, as there were nearly a dozen prominent Methodist clergymen present at the summer school, he could have not a statement from any one of them stating whether or not the charge was correct; and, secondly, he could have intimated enough action against the flag for certain libel if that is, if our statement had not been true. It would not have mattered whether or not we were "worth a cent." If our charge is not true, then it is a criminal offense and the courts would deal with it as such.

But Rev. Irwin did neither of these things. Instead, he rushed to Edmonton, got out an affidavit flatly denying the allegation, and then sought the assistance of the one newspaper in all Alberta that can invariably be depended on to go down among the slime and filth in the journalistic cesspool of falsehood and insincerity. That Irwin required the assistance of that sort of a paper is indicated by the fact he came 250 miles from his home town to get it.

When Rev. Irwin pulled down the flag at Pincher Creek the incident was naturally smoothed over as quietly as possible by the man in charge of the summer school for the sake of the institution itself, as well as for that of the local church there. That Irwin may have—months later—made a lecture tour under the auspices of the tour committee that which controlled the summer school has nothing whatever to do with this affair. The Bulletin has not discussed Mr. Irwin's activities as a minister of the Gospel, and we are not going to begin doing so now however much the Blairmore Enterprise may wish it.

This idea of carrying on an election discussion along until long after the event has passed is not of our design at all, and in order to end it we repeat our former charge that AT THE FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL HELD IN PINCHER CREEK REV. W. H. IRWIN, OF EDSON, ALBERTA, CLIMBED UP AND TOOK DOWN FROM ITS PLACE THE LARGE UNION JACK WHICH HAD BEEN HOISTED BY THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE, DECLARING THAT HE WAS NOT GOING TO SIT IN MEETINGS UNDER THAT FLAG, OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT.

Now, if that charge is false, all Mr. Irwin has to do is to get a word—yes or no—from Rev. A. A. Lytle, Rev. A. D. Richardson, Rev. Hollingsworth, Rev. W. T. Young, Rev. Boothroyd, or any of the Pincher Creek committee in charge of "The preparations there. These are all honorable men, and it will not be necessary to get an "affidavit" from any of them in order to entice people to believe them.

Instead of referring to either of the above named clergymen when we first printed our charge against him, Irwin sought a telegram from Rev. J. D. Westman of Calgary, who did not reach the summer school in time for the opening and consequently was not there when Irwin insulted the flag.

What obvious subterfuge and evasion! And what a pity that one finds a minister of the Gospel stooping to that sort of thing! But that is not the worst. Clause 4 of Irwin's affidavit reads: "That at Pincher Creek or no other place did I ever maliciously remove or cause to be removed any flag from any tent, building or structure whatsoever."

That clause is a brazen falsehood.

If it is not, then let Rev. Irwin enter action against us for criminal libel. We will take all the above named clergymen—as well as the Pincher Creek committee—into court and it can then be decided whether Irwin or the writer is the untruthful man. If he fails to take such

action, then the electors of Edson, the people of The Pass, as well as Irwin's colleagues in the Alberta conference of the Methodist church, will be well able to form their own opinion.

But Irwin knows that we have written nothing but the truth. He knows it so well that he was afraid to face the issue out and withdraw from the Edson campaign entirely. He became quiet. Now, after the election is over, he is nursing a spiteful grudge because his conductable duplicity was exposed, and, securing the assistance of the only journalistic scoundrel in Alberta, he starts out on a campaign of mud-slinging, which is invariably the refuge of the guilty man.

We repeat that if we have falsely charged Rev. Irwin, there is a sure and dignified method of proving such falsehood, and if he is not man enough to resort to those methods for his own sake then he should at least have some regard for the honor, respect and dignity of the church to which he belongs and keep up out of the mud

CURRENT COMMENT

The Dominion Government proposes to make it easier and cheaper for a man to get a divorce. Wonder if that is intended as a slam at the high cost of living.

United States proposes to tax newspaper profits as a war measure. Which proves that Uncle Sam has a humorist tucked away somewhere in his administration.

In these days it is hardly safe for a man of modest temperament to show the least sign of public spiritedness lest he have a knighthood thrust upon his defenseless head.

American railway experts have reported that the C. N. R. can be put on a sound basis if given financial aid to the extent of eighty million dollars. Lack of space prevents us mentioning other concerns that could be put on a tolerably sound financial basis for a much smaller sum.

A man named Sam Hughes, who was walking about the streets of Calgary the other day, was later found to be suffering from smallpox. Needless to add, it was not the chap who formerly held the position of Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa. "Small"pox would not fit Sir Sam.

"Powers of the Food Controller" is the way a headline read in many of the daily papers this week. If he has power to reduce the cost of living most of us will care little what other authority may be bestowed on him, and if he has not the power to make it easier for the man of small means to live, then he might as well go away back and sit down until after the war.

A soldier recently writing home to his people in Manchester described how he had been buried alive for a couple of hours in a demolished dugout, but eventually was extricated by his comrades. He added, by way of consolation, "I had the satisfaction of sending five of the Germans to hell." The censor, in passing the letter, had drawn a line through the sentence, but wrote underneath: "It is not permitted to refer to the whereabouts of the enemy."

In order to "prove" that he did not pull down the flag at Pincher Creek, Rev. W. H. Irwin inserted the following as clause 6 in his rapidly-becoming-famous affidavit circulated at Edson: "That I have served as a volunteer in two Canadian regiments, and have a brother with the Canadian forces overseas." His term of service in "two Canadian regiments" must have been very short as he apparently did not remain long enough to learn to respect the flag under which he claims to have served. And really, now, about the brother: Is it rather low-down to try to steal the credit that is his—and his alone—while the loyal and courageous chap is offering up his life every day on the battlefield?

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